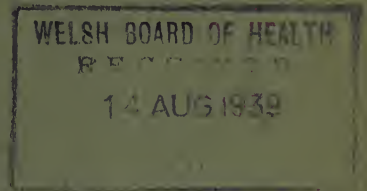


Whitehall

MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF FLINT.



MEDICAL OFFICER'S
ANNUAL REPORT :

For the Year ending
31st December, 1938.

MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF FLINT.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Members of the Borough
Council of Flint.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you, as your Medical Officer, my Report on the health of the Borough in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1938.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area.—The area of the Borough remained unchanged at the end of the year at 6,243 statutory acres.

Population.—The Registrar General has declared the population—as estimated at mid-year 1938—to be 13,140 persons. This figure shows an increase of 250 over the corresponding figure for the previous year.

Inhabited Houses.—At the end of the year there were, according to the Council's Rate Books, 3698 inhabited houses in the area. The population density was 2.1 persons per statutory acre, and the average number of persons per house was 3.5.

Financial Conditions.—In respect of the year beginning 1st April, 1938, the rateable value was £57,698, and the product of a penny rate £207.

Social Conditions.—The main industries carried on in the Borough are the manufacture of artificial silk and the manufacture of paper. Agriculture also is carried on to an appreciable extent. Many of the Borough's inhabitants are employed in the iron and steel industry in the neighbouring works of Messrs. J. Summers & Sons, Ltd.

There was no evidence that the health of the employees, or of the residents in the area, had been detrimentally affected by the conditions of employment or by the close proximity of the industries mentioned.

Vital Statistics.—To facilitate reference I have shown in table form the figures representing the vital statistics pertaining to the area for the year under report. In some of these I have shown also, for purposes of comparison, the various 'rates' for the previous year:—

TABLE 1.—BIRTHS.

				Rate per 1000 population.		Rate per 1000 total (live and still births).	
				1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.
Live Births—							
Legitimate	...	139	115	254	19.33	19.71	—
Illegitimate	...	1	4	5	.38	.54	—
Legit. & Illegit.		140	119	259	19.71	20.25	—
Stillbirths—							
Legitimate	...	7	3	10	—	—	37.03
Illegitimate	...	1	—	1	—	—	3.7
Legit. & Illegit.		8	3	11	—	—	40.73
All Births	...	148	122	270	20.55	21.33	—
(live & still)							

TABLE 2A.—DEATHS (General).

				Rate per 1000 population.	
				1938.	1937.
All Ages (all Causes)	...	68	60	128	*9.74
					9.23

*Adjusted by the comparability factor for comparison with the figures of other areas, the rate was 11.2. The rate for England and Wales is given by the Registrar General as 11.6.

TABLE 2B.—DEATHS (General) ANALYSIS.

Cause.	Males.			Females.			Total.
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	9	10	19
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	8	8	16
Cancer	...	...	...	...	6	8	14
Senility	...	...	...	...	5	7	12
Other defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	7	5	12
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, etc.	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Tuberculosis (Respiratory system)	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Violence (other than Suicide)	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	2	1	3

Cause.	Males.	Females,	Total
Diphtheria	1	2	3
Influenza	2	1	3
Diseases (ill-defined or causes unknown)	2	1	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	2
Peptic Ulcer	2	—	2
Other Digestive Diseases... ..	—	2	2
Other Liver Diseases	—	1	1
Appendicitis	1	—	1
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	—	1	1
Puerperal Diseases (excluding Sepsis)...	—	1	1
Suicide	1	—	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	1	1
All Causes... ..	68	60	128

From the foregoing Table it will be seen that Cancer accounted for 14 deaths; and that no death occurred from Measles, Whooping Cough or (in children aged under two years) from Diarrhoea.

TABLE 3.—DEATHS (Childbirth).

Cause.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 (live and still births 1938.	Rate for England & Wales, 1938
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	.86
Other Puerperal Causes	1	3.7	3.64
Total	1	3.7	3.64

Deaths (Infantile).—During the year 16 infants (9 males and 7 females), all legitimately born, died before attaining the age of one year. The infantile death rate, therefore, was 61.77. This figure compares somewhat unfavourably with that for England and Wales, which is declared by the Registrar General to be 53. The rate for legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births was 62.99.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

The Officers named below were responsible, throughout the year, for the supervision of the Health Services of the Borough:

Name and Address of Officer.	Description of Appointment.	Qualifications, etc.
Dr. W. A. F. Twemlow, ... 33, Church Street, Flint	...Medical Officer (part-time)	...M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
Mr. W. J. Avery, Town Hall, Flint	...Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor	...M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I., C.R.S.I. & S.I., J.E.B.
Mr. J. Bibby Denny, Town Hall, Flint	...Clerk	

Laboratory Facilities.—There is no laboratory situate in the Borough which is available for public use. Specimens for bacteriological or pathological examination are usually sent to the laboratory at Chester Royal Infirmary. Specimens for examination with a view to the detection of tubercle bacilli are sent to the laboratories of the King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association at Cardiff, under arrangements made by the County Council. The laboratory work in connection with Venereal Diseases is carried out at the Pathological Department of Chester Royal Infirmary, also under arrangements made by the County Council. Samples of food-stuffs and drugs are taken by the County Police and are sent to the Public Analyst (Mr. H. Lowe, Chester) for analysis and report.

Ambulance Facilities.—There is, as I have stressed in previous Reports, an urgent need for a publicly-owned ambulance. At present, use has to be made of hired motor vehicles for the conveyance of non-infectious cases to hospital. Cases of infectious disease, however, are removed in an ambulance provided by the Authority of the St. Asaph Isolation Hospital.

Nursing in the Home.—The Nursing Association maintain one fully-trained Nurse (who is resident in the Borough) for general sick nursing, excluding midwifery. During the year ended March, 1939, the Nurse paid 2,437 visits to patients. Voluntary help of a general character is rendered by the Voluntary Aid Detachment (of Nurses) and the St. John Ambulance Association (of men).

Midwifery.—Six domiciliary Midwives practised in the Borough during the year. One of these, residing in Flint, is provided by the County Council. I understand that three Midwives, resident within the Borough, hold certificates of registration issued by the County Council in respect of the use of their respective houses as maternity homes.

Accommodation is also available for maternity cases at the Catherine Gladstone Maternity Home, Mancot, a distance of approximately six miles from Flint.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.—The Centres and Clinics at which the residents of the Borough may take advantage of consultants and/or treatment are shown in the following list:—

Clinic.	Situation.	Dates and Times of Opening.
Tuberculosis		
(Provided by the Welsh Nat. Memorial Association under arrangements made by the County Council).	Cottage Hospital, Holywell. "Oaklands," Nr. Cross, Queensferry.	Every Tuesday, 2 p.m. Every Wednesday, 10 a.m.—12 noon.
Venereal Diseases		
(Under arrangements made by the County Council).	Royal Infirmary, Chester.	Monday, 5—7 p.m., Female. Wednesday, 5—7 p.m., Male. Thursday, 5—7 p.m., Female. Saturday, 12 noon—2 p.m., Male.
Ante-Natal		
Provided by County (Council).	Tabernacle Schoolrooms, Bagillt. Old Council School, Hal- kyn St., Holywell.	1st & 3rd Tuesday of month, 12-30—2 p.m. 2nd & 4th Tuesday of month, 9-30 a.m.—12 noon.
Infant Welfare and Post Natal		
(Provided by County Council).	Wesleyan Chapel, Chester Road, Flint. Tabernacle Schoolrooms, Bagillt.	Every Monday, 2--5 p.m. (Doctor attends 2nd & 4th Monday of month) Every Tuesday, 2-5 p.m. (Doctor attends 1st & 3rd Tuesday of month)
General		
Out-patients	Cottage Hospital, Flint.	

Hospitals (Public and Voluntary).—The only hospital in the area is the Flint Cottage Hospital. This institution is voluntarily established, and is served by four medical practitioners, resident within the Borough, acting as Honorary Medical Officers.

From the Hospital's Annual Report in respect of the year ended 30th April, 1939, it is noted that:—

"During the year 365 patients were admitted—361 discharged, cured or greatly relieved; 14 transferred to other hospitals; 10 remaining in at the end of the year. There were 15 deaths, 240 operations (140 major), and the average stay per patient was 14 days. Over 200 out-patients attended the hospital for consultation or treatment, which involved over 500 dressings."

The Royal Infirmary, Chester, also admitted a number of patients from the Borough, either under arrangements made privately or through Works' Hospital Schemes or the Deeside Hospitals Council's 'Penny-in-the-Pound' Scheme.

Provision is made also, by the County Council, in the Public Assistance Hospitals, situate respectively at Holywell and St. Asaph, for the hospital treatment of the sick and infirm.

Other Health Services.—In addition to the foregoing, the Borough benefitted, in common with other parts of the County, from the several Services provided by the County Council, details of which I have described in previous Reports.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances.

Water and Water Supplies.—The sources from which the Borough's supply is obtained are (1) the Birkenhead Mains, (2) the Coed Onn Gathering Ground, (3) the Holywell Rural District Council's Mains (carrying a supply from the Birkenhead Mains to the higher level of Bagillt) and (4) the Graig Reservoir, the Ffynnon Rhedyn Reservoir, supplying the lower level area of Bagillt. At the three last-named sources the supply can be, and is, supplemented by water from the Birkenhead Mains when necessary. At Coed Onn, Graig and Garreg Lydan the supply is chlorinated, and the plant which is installed there is working satisfactorily.

By arrangement with the County Analyst, bacteriological examinations and chemical analyses are made at regular intervals of samples taken from all water supplies within the Borough. Supplies taken direct from the source, i.e., Garreg Lydan, Ffynnon Rhedyn, the Graig and Coed Onn are examined bacteriologically every month, and chemically bi-monthly. The supply taken from the Birkenhead Corporation Mains is examined bacteriologically and chemically every quarter. Further examinations are made when the Analyst considers it necessary.

During the year under review the samples taken were, with one exception, satisfactory. The one unsatisfactory sample was taken from the Garreg Lydan supply in November, and immediate action was taken and a small subsidiary spring to the supply was disconnected. Subsequent examinations of this water were made which proved it to be satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage.—A comprehensive scheme for the sewerage of those parts of the area now operating on the conservancy system of sewage disposal, is being prepared by the Consultant Engineers (Messrs. Howard Humphreys & Sons, of London), and it is hoped that this will shortly be submitted to the Council for approval.

Rivers and Streams.—Three brooks pass through the Borough. They are, one passing through Nant-y-Flint, one (having a small tributary) running from Pen-y-Glyn to Oakenholt, and another, known as Northop Brook, running from Rhosesmor to Oakenholt. These were constantly kept under observation by your Officers to ensure freedom from pollution.

Closet Accommodation.—No conversions from pail to water closets were effected during the year. The conservancy system is still in operation in the greater part of the area.

In view of the proposed sewerage scheme for these areas, owners have not been pressed to convert pail closets to water closets as this would mean a large increase in the number of cesspools with the attendant difficulties of emptying.

Public Cleansing.—The arrangements described in my Report for 1937 continued in operation throughout the year now under report.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.—All sanitary defects found were expeditiously and effectively dealt with by your Sanitary Inspector. Figures representing the number of routine and special inspections made by him during the year, and the action taken in connection therewith, are shown in a Table at the end of this Report.

Shops and Offices.—Several shops were inspected, but no case came to notice requiring action by the Authority under the provision of the Shops Act.

Camping Sites.—There are no camping sites within the Borough.

Smoke Abatement.—Nothing in the nature of a smoke nuisance occurred warranting special action by the Authority.

Swimming Pools.—There is no swimming pool in the area but, as mentioned in previous Reports, a portion of the fore-shore has been specially marked off for the use of bathers and, during the summer months, three beach guards are employed to ensure the safety of the bathers. The question of the provision of a swimming bath is, it is pleasing to state, receiving the consideration of the Council.

Recreation Ground.—The Council has now acquired a piece of land at Cornist Road, Flint, known as 'The Meadows,' to provide a Park and Recreation Ground.

The School children are kept under close observation (particularly when infectious disease is prevalent in the area) by the County Education Authority's Officers, and children found with suspicious symptoms are excluded from School for such periods as are considered advisable to ensure that they are no longer a danger to others with whom they come into contact.

SECTION D.—Housing.

The following is an epitome of the work done under this heading during the year:—

1.—Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 195
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 296
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 nil.
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose nil.
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 150
- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 14

2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 6

3.—Action under Statutory powers during the year.

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs... .. nil.
- (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:
- (a) By owners nil.
- (b) By local authority in default of owners ... nil.

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 11. |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice: | |
| (a) By owners | 11. |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners ... | nil. |
| (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936— | |
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 36. |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders... .. | nil. |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses demolished under Clearance Orders... .. | 110. |
| (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936— | |
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | nil. |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | nil. |

4.—Housing Act, 1935. Overcrowding.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | 83. |
| (2) Number of families dwelling therein | 83 |
| (3) Number of persons dwelling therein | 332. |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding during the year | nil. |
| (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 102. |
| (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases... .. | 408. |
| (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding | nil. |
| (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report ... | nil.. |

The cases of overcrowding relieved during the year have all been from houses included in Clearance Orders. The few outstanding cases of serious overcrowding are scheduled to be dealt with in future Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses.

I know that the Council is fully appreciative of the necessity for immediate action with regard to overcrowding, and that where it occurs in conjunction with bad housing conditions, priority is given in such cases.

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk and Milk Supplies.—All cowsheds, milkshops and dairies were visited in accordance with the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. Part VI. of the Order and the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, are administered by the County Council.

Meat and Other Foods.—All premises in which food is prepared or handled, as well as vehicles used for the conveyance of food, were frequently inspected during the year. The hygienic standard was found to be generally satisfactory.

The provision of a central Abattoir, however, would do much to ensure the maintenance of a higher standard of cleanliness of hygiene in the preparation, and supervision, of meat for human consumption. This is, of course, a matter requiring the Council's consideration.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.—Where inspections of carcasses had been made, the standard of quality had been found to be consistently good. In isolated instances, the organs of sheep and lambs have been found to be infected with 'fluke,' and the heads of pigs, with tuberculosis, but in no instance was the infection of a major character.

It is desirable that closer inspection of carcasses should be made but, under the present circumstances, much difficulty is experienced owing to the fact that the slaughter-houses are widely scattered and slaughtering is carried out at all of them on the same days. Three of the slaughter-houses have to be approached through fields more than a mile distant from the main roads. As mentioned in a previous paragraph of this Report, a Public Abattoir would eliminate these difficulties.

Adulteration, Etc.—The duties in this connection are undertaken by the County Council through the County Constabulary. Samples of foods and drugs taken by the Public Officers are submitted to the Public Analyst, who reports upon his findings to the County Council's Public Health Committee, who take such action, in each case, as they consider appropriate.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.—There is no laboratory in the Borough at which this work can be carried out. Should the need arise, samples would have to be sent to a laboratory outside the district.

Nutrition.—The mothers attending the County Council's Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics are, I am informed, advised as to diets for themselves and their children.

Pasteurised milk is supplied to all the schools in the area under the 'Milk in Schools Scheme'; and under the County Authority's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme milk is supplied, in necessitous cases, to expectant and nursing mothers and infants.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis).

No serious epidemic occurred during the year. From the following Table, however, it will be seen that 25 cases of Diphtheria were notified, as compared with 15 in the previous year; and that 26 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred as compared with 15 in 1937. Pneumonia cases, however, numbered 15 only, as compared against 29 for the previous year:—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Name of Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Smallpox	—	...	—
Scarlet Fever	26	13	—
Diphtheria	25	15	3
Enteric Fever*... ..	—	—	—
Pneumonia	15	—	16
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	2	—
Other diseases generally notifiable—			
Erysipelas	3	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—	—
Other diseases notifiable locally—Nil.			
TOTALS	77	30	19

* Including Paratyphoid.

The figures shown in Column 2 of the foregoing Table are analysed, in age groups, below:—

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	Number of Cases notified as having occurred among persons of the ages immediately below specified.													Total
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65		
Scarlet Fever	...	...	1...	2...	1...	5...	8...	5...	3...	1...	...	...	26	
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1...	2...	11...	3...	4...	1...	2...	1...	...	25	
Pneumonia	...	...	3...	...	1...	...	1...	2...	1...	2...	2...	2...	15	
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5...	2...	...	7	
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1...	1...	3	
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Neonatorum	...	1...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
TOTALS	...	1...	3...	1...	4...	3...	17...	13...	10...	11...	8...	4...	77	

SUMMARY FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	Total
Scarlet Fever	26	15	50	39	26	156
Diphtheria	25	15	8	12	13	73
Pneumonia	15	29	19	25	30	118
TOTALS	66	59	77	76	69	

From the analysis of the Notifiable Diseases for the past five years, the above three diseases stand out very prominently from the rest. Year to year, fluctuations take place, and I am glad to state that the Borough has been free from epidemic.

Isolation.—Cases of infectious disease requiring isolation and treatment were admitted to the St. Asaph Isolation Hospital, and I am pleased to report that arrangements have now been made whereby the Borough will be included in the St. Asaph Joint Hospital Order, 1939, as from the 1st July, 1939.

The cost of anti-toxin, used in all cases of Diphtheria, is borne by the Borough Council.

Neither the Schick Test (for Diphtheria) nor the Dick Test (for Scarlet Fever) were used during the year.

Prevention of Blindness.—Under arrangements made by the County Council, the Officers of the Chester & District Blind Welfare Society supervise all blind persons in the area. They also bring to the notice of the County Council all cases found with serious eye defect and, I understand, such cases are referred to an Eye Specialist for examination, and advice as to treatment.

Tuberculosis.—No occasion arose during the year necessitating action by the Authority under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The number of cases notified, and the number of deaths which occurred during the year, are shown in the following Table:—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Cases notified, and deaths which occurred, during 1937.

Age-Groups.		New Cases.					Deaths.				
		Resp'tory.		Non-Resp'tory.		Total Cases.	Resp'tory.		Non-Resp'tory.		Total Cases.
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	...	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
15	...	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2
25	...	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1
35	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	...	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
55	...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
65 & upwards		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS		5	0	2	0	7	1	2	0	1	4

An examination of the tuberculosis records for the previous five years reveal the interesting fact that not a single case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified in children under 14 years of age, and that the majority of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occur between the ages of 15 and 45 years. The most complete absence of tuberculosis in children under 14 years of age may be due to (a) closer medical supervision in Schools and Clinics, (b) improved housing and environmental conditions, (c) improved sanitary arrangements, and the increased appreciation of the value of physical exercises in schools. The fact that most cases of tubercule occur between the ages of 15 and 45 years may, to some extent, be attributable to conditions of employment, such as industrial, workshops, coalpits, &c.

Children, it is observed, are chiefly affected by the non-pulmonary forms of the disease affecting the joints, glands, bowels, and meninges of brain.

General.—In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to the Council and the Officials who have been instrumental for the compilation of the year's Report.

The health of the Borough has been well maintained.

I remain, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Very faithfully yours,

W. A. F. TWEMLOW,

Medical Officer of Health.

33, Church Street,
Flint, August, 1939.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

SECTION D.—Housing.

Nature of Inspections made.	Number	Notices served.	Result of Service of Notices.				
		Statutory	Informal	Complied with	Remaining in hand	Prosecutions Instituted	Pending
1. Dwelling Houses ... (General Inspections)	41	...	11	...	11	...	...
2. Cellar Dwellings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Back-to-Back Houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Tents, Vans, Sheds ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—Courts, Yards, Passages...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
6. Privy Middens, Earth or Pail Closets ...	6	...	6	...	6	...	...
7. Cesspools ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. House Drainage— New Houses and Existing ...	183	...	6	...	6	...	...
9. Ditches and Watercourses ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Offensive Accumulations ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
11. The Keeping of Animals (Public Health Act, 1875, sec.91 (c))	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Offensive Trades ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

13.	(a) Slaughter-houses (Public) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do. (Private) (7)	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Other Places where Food is produced or sold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	Piggeries	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	(a) Dairies—Retail Producers ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	(a) Factories (Form 512) (11) ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Workshops	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Workplaces	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Outworkers' Premises ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Bakehouses—Overground	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Underground	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	Houses let in Lodgings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	Smoke Observations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	Canal Boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Infectious Disease Inquiries and Revisits (Inquiries 52) ...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	Miscellaneous—Complaints ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...

